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MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916

A BLUFF CALLED.

A glance in retrospect at the repu-
blican and progressive conventions, and
especially at the part played by The-
odore Roosevelt in the work of those
conventions, leads irresistibly to the
conclusion that the former Bull Moose
chief has been playing a game of po-
litical poker with the republican nomi-
nation for president as the stake;
that he tried to run a gigantic bluff
on the republicans, and that his bluff
has been called.

There is not one chance in a thou-
sand that Colonel Roosevelt will run
for president on a third ticket. No
one knows better than he that the
causes which led to his phenomenal
showing as a candidate in 1912 do
not exist today. Accustomed to suc-
cess, the colonel has no ambition to
wear the doubtful honors of leader of
a forlorn hope. He himself has de-
clared that he is a practical man, and
practical men in politics prefer first
of all to win.

It is doubtful if Roosevelt could
carry a single state as the leader of a
third party movement this year. The
best that he could do would be to
draw sufficiently from the Hughes
strength to insure Wilson's carrying a
number of normally republican states.
But this would not get the colonel
anywhere. It would only put him in
a worse position than ever to claim
the republican nomination the next
time.

However, the colonel didn't want
to wait another four years, and he
made his bluff. His contemptuous
references to Hughes as a "punch-
foot" was intended to create the im-
pression that he would not support
the supreme court justice if he were
nominated—an impression which he
sought to strengthen in every way
short of an actual assertion to that
effect up to the time the nomination
was made. He didn't have the cards,
but he sat up and played his hand
as if he did.

The republican leaders, however,
had seen the colonel's bluff before,
and they came to the conclusion that
this was as good a time as any to
call him. His weakness was clearly
developed by the poor showing made
in the balloting Friday night, when
the best that he could do was to get
a maximum of eighty-one votes out
of a total of nearly a thousand. The
leaders went ahead and nominated
Hughes and, in effect, told the col-
onel that it was his move.

There is no doubt in the minds of
shrewd observers as to what the col-
onel's move will be. He will find in
whatever statement Hughes may
make enough that is in accordance
with his own views to enable him to
record the republican candidate's
support. How sincere that support
will be remains to be seen. Bryan
supported Parker in 1904, but it is
not recorded that Parker got any
special benefit out of it. Just as
Bryan has his eyes on 1920 at that
time, Roosevelt has his eyes on 1924
now. If Hughes should be elected this
year it would postpone Roosevelt's
chances for a republican nomination
until 1924, and that is a long time for
a man of the colonel's age and im-
patience to wait.

The colonel is the master politician
of his age. Whatever course he may
pursue this year, it is sure that he
will not be unkind of the future
and of his part in it.

As a newspaper correspondent,
William Jennings Bryan compares
favorably with Ty Cobb and Christy
Matthewson. Only the subject on
which he writes is not so interesting.

KITCHEN RETURNED.

Returns from the democratic pri-
maries in the Second North Carolina
district show that Representative
Claude Kitchin, majority leader in the
house of representatives, has been
renominated by a majority of more
than 7,000, his majority this year ex-
ceeding his total vote two years ago,
and that he carried every county in
the district.

In some quarters this result has
been construed as a rebuke to the
Wilson administration and an en-
dorsement of Congressman Kitchin's
stand in opposition to a number of
the most important of the Wilson
measures. Such a conclusion, how-
ever, is hardly accurate. In the south,

where all political questions are set-
tled by the democratic primaries, na-
tional issues are frequently lost sight
of in the purely personal questions
that are brought before the voters.
How a member of congress voted on
a given question not vital to party ex-
istence is of secondary importance as
compared with how he has looked
after his friends and the pork-barrel
interests of his district.

Mr. Kitchin's opponent in the pri-
maries probably made the mistake of
seeking to center his attack on the
congressman's standing with Presi-
dent Wilson. This naturally caused
Kitchin's friends to become more ac-
tive than they otherwise would have
been. Doubtless the view taken by
the voters was that any difference be-
tween Kitchin and Wilson was a mat-
ter to be settled between the two,
whereas the main point at issue was
the relationship between Kitchin and
the men who put him in office. There
is always a tendency, in campaigns
of this sort, to resent what is consid-
ered outside interference with local
political affairs, and the attacks made
on Mr. Kitchin by papers over the
country for his attitude of opposition
to many of the Wilson measures. It is
safe to say, helped rather than hurt
his chances.

Be that as it may, Mr. Kitchin's
usefulness as a party leader is pretty
well destroyed and in the event the
next house is democratic it would be
surprising to see him again placed in
charge unless, of course, there comes
a complete understanding between
him and President Wilson, the real
leader of the party. Mr. Kitchin is a
Bryan democrat—a species rapidly
becoming extinct, but still so sharply
defined as to set it apart from the
common or garden variety, and of lit-
tle use in the general scheme of things.

If Hughes is elected, he and Car-
ranza will have at least one point in
common besides being president of
their respective countries. You
guessed right—whiskers.

AN EDUCATIONAL SURVEY.

The educational conference at Las
Vegas was a success. Dr. Frank H.
H. Roberts, with his characteristic
acumen, brought Dr. P. P. Claxton,
United States commissioner of educa-
tion, and practically all of the county
superintendents, and many of the
other leaders of the state to Las Ve-
gas just as the Normal was opening
its summer session.

Let it be said, in passing, that the
Normal opens with nearly 600 stu-
dents and a splendid corps of teach-
ers—the largest normal school in the
southwest.

The chief subject of the conference
was the advisability of having a com-
plete survey of the public schools and
the institutions of higher learning
under the direction of the federal bu-
reau of education.

The state of New Mexico is spend-
ing more than \$1,300,000 annually on
education, without ever having had
expert advice as to how the best re-
sults could be secured from the big
outlay. Much as the state institutions
and the public schools have pro-
gressed, every educator present ad-
mitted that much remains to be done
before the schools will be at a maxi-
mum of efficiency.

An one educator expressed it, New
Mexico is in the condition of the man
who would spend annually \$1,300,000
erecting buildings and never employ
an architect for the purpose of draw-
ing plans and specifications for his
buildings.

The recommendations of the educa-
tional conference were acted upon fa-
vorably by the state board of educa-
tion, which closed its session at San-
ta Fe Saturday. The board expressed
its approval by sending to Dr. Clax-
ton a request that such survey be
made.

Dr. Claxton stated at Las Vegas
that, while he can begin the prelimi-
nary work, it will be necessary for
the state of New Mexico to raise from
\$2,500 to \$5,000 to meet part of the
necessary expense, there being insuf-
ficient funds in his bureau for the
prosecution of the work.

Much of survey work is being done
now. North Dakota has just had a
most helpful survey completed, and
the city of San Francisco had the fed-
eral bureau make a complete investi-
gation of the schools of that city.
Montana's schools were overhauled
last year, as were the schools of Ver-
mont the preceding year.

It is the purpose of the survey to
point out where improvements can
be made without adding to the ex-
pense of operation. Not infrequently
the expenses are reduced through the
recommendations of experts sent out
by Dr. Claxton.

Now we'll all sit back and see if
the nomination of Hughes and Fair-
banks has any effect on the tempera-
ture during the summer months.

How can the colonel get around
that pusfoot resignation of Justice
Hughes? Not a single cross-word in
the entire document.

Will Mexico please be quiet now
while we pull off a political rough-
house on this side of the line? Or
won't she?

Children's Day Observed.

East Las Vegas, N. M., June 11.—
Children's day was observed here Sun-
day with an interesting program at
the First Presbyterian church, in
which the Sunday school boys and
girls participated.

Judge Medler Ill.

Santa Fe June 10.—Word comes
from the Tulelake, in Lincoln county,
that Judge Edward L. Medler was
taken ill while on a fishing trip and
therefore could not hold court at Car-
rington last week.

IN THE GREAT DAWN

By Rupert Brooke

AND has the truth brought no new hope
at all,
Heart, that you're weeping yet for paradise?
Do they still whisper, the old weary cries?
"Mid youth and song, feasting and carnival,
Through laughter, through the roses, as of old
Comes death, on shadowy and relentless feet,
Death, unappeasable by prayer or gold;
Death is the end, the end!"
Proud, then, clear eyed and laughing, go to
greet
Death as a friend!
Exile of immortality, strongly wise,
Strain through the dark with undesirous eyes
To what may lie beyond it. Sets your star,
O heart, forever. Yet, behind the night,
Waits for the great unborn, somewhat afar,
Some white tremendous daybreak. And the
light,
Returning, shall give back the golden hours,
Ocean a windless level, earth a lawn
Spacious and full of sunlit dancing places,
And laughter, and music, and, among the
flowers,
The gay child hearts of men, and the child
faces
O heart, in the great dawn.

Notable Address at Educational Conference by Superintendent Des Marais

(One of the ablest addresses deliv-
ered at the recent educational confer-
ence at Las Vegas was that of Super-
intendent M. E. Des Marais of San Mi-
guel county, who presented in a new
and forceful way the need of securing
better educational standards for the
better schools. Superintendent Des
Marais' address follows.)

I welcome you to the imperial coun-
ty of San Miguel, not merely as citi-
zens but as the most important offi-
cers of a great state. We have met to
counsel and lay supreme emphasis
upon the development and upbuild-
ing of human character. We have
gathered here from all parts of the
state, and the national capital, in a
meeting that the future will mark as
epochal; a day that will be reckoned
as the beginning of real uplift to a
broader practical education; more
eventful than the day in which was
drawn and introduced the bill provid-
ing, that from then on, any person
aspiring to teach in the public schools
of the territory of New Mexico, must
know how to read and write.

We have made progress from that
day to this; not as great as it could
and should have been, had the condi-
tions that have hampered us been re-
moved years ago.
I fully realize the problems to be
solved are peculiarly our own and I
cannot be guided to any great extent
by what has been done and accom-
plished in other states—except in so
far as their conditions might resemble
our own. We have two predominant
and peculiar problems of our own
state, with differing conditions ob-
staculating, and it is in particular of
the native element that I speak. We
have been traveling in a circle for the
past quarter century, and ending nowhere.
Law after law has been enacted, law
after law has been passed, law after
law has been added to; but neither
the repealing, adding or passing of
new laws has even slightly touched
the real source of our troubles.

Begin in mind, the average native
child has only four to five years of
schooling before he has to go out into
the world to earn his living. Re-
member that the terms are only seven
months, and that only within the past
year and a half, the average native
child has less than 60 per cent of
the enrollment. That in itself
must show us there is something
wrong; that something vital has been
overlooked; that matters are not what
they should be, and that something
must be done to keep pace with ad-
vancing civilization.

"To quote the state superintendent:
"This matter of providing funds for
school purposes is a business affair,
and the point is not money, and a
simple deal to all concerned—the chil-
dren, the teacher, the district and the
people who pay the taxes." In which
I fully concur. It is a business affair
of the greatest moment to the present
and future citizenship of the state,
and nation for are the children of
today the citizens of tomorrow, and
the state and nation cannot be greater
than its citizenship.

We have done justice neither to the
child, teacher, district, taxpayer, nor
to the state. We have rather, by the
policy we have pursued, done an in-
justice to all, particularly so to the
children. It has seemed to me that
the educational forces of the state,
have not grasped the situation, and
what really is at fault. I have my own
views and opinions; not dogmatic or
arbitrary, but based on study, obser-
vation and experience in intimate con-
tact with educational affairs as di-
rector, law maker and superintendent
for the past twenty-five years, particu-
larly as related to the Spanish-
American. The remedy I would apply
is a fundamental one, and a simple
one; but it will take the united sup-
port of all the educators, and of every
intelligent citizen of the state, that
values education, and the welfare of
the rising generations above favor-
itism, chicanery or partisanship.

What follows is not said in a spirit
of malice or vindictiveness, but
prompted by a earnest love for fair
play.
To give equal opportunities to
the masses of the rural population,
that need our sincerest help and ear-
nest effort to better their condition.
Let us make a united effort to have
the same standard for teachers for the
rural schools that we have for the
cities and towns. Is there a valid re-
ason for such discrimination? Is it right
to employ in the districts teachers
that are barred from the city and
town schools? Is that justice? Is
that fair play? Let us be honest to
the children and to ourselves. The
average native child has not in the
past, nor is he in the present, being
given the opportunity to be a citizen
of this great republic. If the best that
the state can do for him is to send him to

school from one year to the next, to
teachers who lack the merest ele-
mentary training; who know nothing
even of the rudiments of teaching;
whose knowledge is all of domestic
science, manual training or agricul-
ture. Are we to relegate the children
of this great state to the three R's?
Our law legalizing third grade cer-
tificates should have been abolished
with the advent of statehood. It is
fostering ignorance and placing a
barrier on independence, and the in-
fernal thing about it is that such
teachers are employed in the very
places where the real teachers are
the most needed.

As one of our great statesmen re-
cently said: "It matters little what our
ideals may be and what achievements
we may hope for, if these ideals and
achievements are not reduced to ac-
tion." The law authorizing the ap-
pointment of student teachers to the
normal schools is a good beginning, but
does not go far enough to accomplish
what we aim; it falls short of what
we need, in time, numbers and qual-
ifications. Instead of a third grade
certificate entitling the possessor to
teach, it should serve only as one of
other qualifications to appointment to
the normal as student teachers. As
all educators know, and but few of
the average citizens know, the attain-
ments of most third graders are hard-
ly up to, generally less than, the chil-
dren in the sixth grade. The usual ar-
guments will be given; the usual ex-
cuses will come up again, that have
been used and will be used for 100
years—we haven't enough teachers
to fill their places, and the schools
performance will remain closed, to
which my answer is, so long as you
encourage the third grade and legal-
ize it, it will remain with you to the
detriment of the children, and the
shame of the state, as soon as you
abolish it every third grader worth
while will have a second or even a
first, and those that are not able and
haven't the ability to obtain a second,
are not fit to teach. Next to the third
grade teachers, the directors are the
greatest offenders. The law em-
powers them to contract with the
teachers, to do each and everything
pertaining to management and con-
tracting, and the superintendents are
obliged to follow. How under the
circumstances can you raise or ever
hope to raise the standard, unless the
directors see fit to do so?

We, like our ancestors, are biased
in favor of the old and too conven-
ient, and too long established ways of
doing things—that it is difficult for
us to take a new stand, and remain in
the old rut, rather than disturb exist-
ing conditions, even though it be to
our benefit. I am sure that the chil-
dren of the children of today, and of
tomorrow not worth any sacrifice
or effort?

The educational survey will point
out to us our short-comings, and
wherein we can improve on the arch-
aic system so long imposed, and make
possible the dream of the idealist, and
the fervent wish of every sincere
practical citizen and educator.

We are fortunate tonight in having
with us one of the world's greatest
educators and thinkers—liberal, dem-
ocratic, broad, of high ideals, and
with all a practical man, whose coun-
sel, experience and resourcefulness
will inspire us to greater effort—
rightly directed, the Hon. P. P. Clax-
ton.

San Miguel county, 1914-15—95
teachers employed, five life-prof., 13
first grade, 21 second grade, 56 third
grade, 1/2 of 1 per cent life-prof., 14
per cent first grade, 23 per cent sec-
ond grade, 57 per cent third grade,
with slight variations.

Rio Arriba county, 1914-15—50
teachers employed, 9 life-prof., 12
first grade, 11 second grade, 57 third
grade; 0 life-prof., 15 per cent first
grade, 14 per cent second grade, 51
per cent third grade.

Santa Fe county, 1914-15—59
teachers employed, 9 life-prof., 10
first grade, 5 second grade, 44 third
grade; 0 life-prof., 15 per cent first
grade, 19 per cent second grade, 73
per cent third grade.

Practically the same conditions ob-
tain in Socorro, Taos, Mora, Guada-
lupe and Sandoval.

INDIANA MAN'S EXPERIENCE.
Frank Moseley, Moore's Hill, Ind.,
writes: "I was troubled with almost
constant pains in my sides and back
and attributed it to weakening of my
kidneys. I got a package of
Foley Kidney Pills. Great re-
lief was apparent after the first
doses and in 48 hours all pain
left me." If you have rheumatism,
backache, swollen, aching joints or
stiff, painful muscles, why not try
Foley Kidney Pills? They stop sleep-
disturbing bladder ailments, too. Sold
everywhere.

With Scissors and Paste

SOME OTHER MOTHER'S BOY.

(By Joseph Brown Cook.)

Air—"I Did Not Raise My Boy to
be a Soldier."

Some OTHER mother's boy can be a
soldier.

Not MY own 'tittle tootsy-wootsy pet'
Don't ask me to me what I owe my
country.

Some OTHER mother's boy will pay
the debt.

It isn't fair to ask so much of MY
boy.

When OTHER mother's boys have
blood to shed.

MY Boy is too polite;

He really COULDN'T fight;

Some OTHER mother's boy can be a
soldier!

Our country isn't in a bit of danger;

The OTHER boys will keep the foe
at bay.

MY precious boy could never shoot a
stranger;

I didn't bring my darling up that
way.

Some OTHER mother's boy can fight
for MY boy,

For nothing isn't neighborly or
nice.

We are not so idiotic;

Only fools are patriotic;

With a million OTHER boys to be the
soldiers!

MY boy has got a gentle little sister;

Some OTHER mother's boy will be
her knight!

Some OTHER mother's boy will guard
her safely;

Some OTHER mother's boy will make
the fight.

For her some OTHER boy will write
her a letter.

For her some OTHER boy will taste
of Hell.

What if we both neglect her?

Some OTHER will protect her!

Some OTHER mother's boy will be a
soldier!

—New York Herald.

HUGHES IS COLD.

(Washington Correspondent Spring-
field Republican.)

(Of all personages at Washington
whom the general public delights to
believe to be coldly polite is none at
whom there are as many sidelong
glances nowadays as Justice Hughes.

He goes his way, seemingly oblivious
to this interest in him. In the early
mornings the justice frequently goes
on a brisk walk through the streets
of the city. He shivers solemnly alone. Few people
speak to him, for his acquaintances in
Washington, considering the term of
his residence here, is not large. Some-
times in the early evening he also
goes on these walks up and down the
streets of the North-western section as
though he were doing a stunt of a
given number of city blocks.

There is abundant admiration for
Justice Hughes at Washington, but if
he should ever become president of
the United States there would be no
cordial enthusiasm in the official
world here. His personal qualities do
not attract the politicians who dwell
at Washington in great numbers.

"I have been introduced to Justice
Hughes a dozen times," said one of
the old guard republicans, who has
held prominent office and still has a
place on the federal rolls. "I pass
him frequently, but somehow or other
I would never think of speaking. He
does not encourage it. What a con-
trast between him and Chief Justice
White! I would not think of passing
the chief justice without a salutation.

Frequently when I meet him he stops
me, puts a hand on my shoulder, and
in a human interest sort of way, ob-
serves: 'Well, old fellow, what's the
latest gossip?'

EDISON INVENTS A FISH BAIT.

(New York Herald.)

Thomas A. Edison, who returned to
West Orange, N. J., from his fishing
trip to Florida, said there was no such
thing as an inventor being too good.
In anticipation of his vacation Mr.
Edison had spent much time in de-
vising a bait that would hypnotize any
fish that ever lived. He considered
it perfect just before he left and took
down the address of many friends
to whom he expected to send plenty
of fish.

"The bait was all right, only it was
too good," Mr. Edison said on his re-
turn. "Its magic attracted every fish
within a mile or two, and in the strug-
gle and battle of these thousands of
fish to get one piece of bait, of course
they all missed it and I got no fish."

"Every time I dropped this magic
bait into the water the commotion
would begin. In the battle to get the
bait the sharks always would win and
one of them would get it and I would
have to haul out a shark, which I do
not consider a fish. After working like
a slave to get three sharks out on
land I gave up the use of my bait. It
is simply too good."

"KICK" IS NOT SLANG.

(Watchman.)

In a recent decision rendered by
Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the
United States supreme court, he em-
ployed the word "kicked" in what
many persons believed to be its slangy
sense. It is well known that Justice
Holmes is the son of the "Autocrat of
the Breakfast Table," whose word
once in Boston and in America was
law in literature and in medicine. Va-
rious newspapers have called atten-
tion to the fact that Justice Holmes
had behind this use of the word
"kicked" a long list of excellent au-
thorities.

Doubtless the ultra purist will con-
tinue to "kick" at the "kicked" of
Justice Holmes, when he said, "The
defendant kicked against this." The
justice meant that the defendant vio-
lently objected to the decision or pro-
tested decidedly against the action in-
volved.

The fact is that Justice Holmes
used the word in a sense in which it
has been employed ever since the
fourteenth century. Later, in 1296,
we have on high authority the state-
ment: "The wicked do ever kick
against the preachers." In a Bible
published in 1611, the year in which
the King James version was issued, we
have the words: "Wherefore kicke
ye at my sacrifice?"

Professor Lounsbury often pointed
out that so-called slangy American
speech turns out to be practically
Chaucerian, and sometimes even goes
back far back to a striking example of
the use of the word kick. Tenyson
gives us this notable illustration of its
use.

Ye hold the woman is the better man;
A rampant heresy, such as, if it
spread,

Would make all women kick against
their lords.

Now that the word has been used
by the distinguished Bostonian, with
his authoritative name and careful lit-
erary training, and as a member of
the highest tribunal in our land, the
word "kick" must hereafter be con-
sidered in good literary standing,
whether used on the bench, in the
pulpit or in any literary circle. The
fact is that constantly words that are
decidedly slangy today were in high
standing yesterday, and will be again
tomorrow.

Notes of Interest From State Museum

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)

Dr. Morris Jastrow of the Uni-
versity of Pennsylvania, the famous as-
syriologist and Hebrew scholar, author
of many noted books, will arrive in
Santa Fe on Tuesday to visit the
cliff dwellings. He is on his way to
the Pacific coast and had arranged
for a visit at Salt Lake City, but upon
representations by Dr. A. T. Clay of
Yale university, he cut Salt Lake City
from his itinerary and placed Santa
Fe on it instead. Professor Jastrow
is noted as a lecturer and is America's
foremost authority on the Hittites.

William M. McGinnis of Boulder,
the lecturer, Miss McGinnis and Mrs.
Graves, a concert singer, will arrive
in Santa Fe next week. Mr. McGinnis
will lecture at Taos on "The Navajo
Indian and His Art," and Mrs.
Graves will spend some time in this
vicinity studying Indian music. She
will give a concert at Taos.

Mrs. Harry L. Wilson, the librar-
ian, was unable to be on duty today
on account of illness.

The proceedings of the sixty-third
annual meeting of the State Historical
society of Wisconsin, were received
today by the museum library. It
is a 250-page book, fully illustrated
with a number of intensely interest-
ing monographs on the early history
of the middle west and the northwest.

Mrs. Alice L. L. Ferguson of Wash-
ington, D. C.,